

WHEN THEY MET AGAIN

By R. FEMBERTON SLADE

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Mildred and I were about the same age. We were twenty. I was very much in love with her, but I hadn't a cent in the world, nor had she. A girl at that age is far more developed than a man of the same years. She seems to advance quicker, but not so far as the man. I know there are women nowadays who will not admit this, but I am not going to stop in my story to argue the point. At all events, when Mildred and I were twenty I was still a boy building castles in the air, while she was looking at her and my present and future status in a rationalistic way.

I was going out to China to engage in business and to live there indefinitely. I was to take a clerkship at the bottom of the ladder, and I had not heard that promotion was very rapid. I was unreasonable enough to urge Mildred to engage herself to me. Of course she declined, but not for any reason except that she considered that an engagement between us under the circumstances would be unjust to both.

"Very well," I said. "Do not consider yourself bound to me, nor will I consider myself bound to you, but so sure as the world turns on its axis I will return, and if you are free and willing I will marry you."

So we parted. I went to China determined to attend strictly to the work of advancing myself so that I might return for my love. I wrote her occasionally and received replies to my letters. I was bent on keeping my promise and strained every nerve to achieve the wherewithal to enable me to do it. But the luck was against me. I had been with a firm five years when they failed and went out of business. I found a position with another concern, with which I spent another five years. I was just about to be admitted to the firm as a junior partner when the head of the house died. His widow insisted on the business being wound up and that she might get her capital out of it and go home to America. This threw me out again. By this time I had acquired a little capital, and, putting it with that of another man, we went into business together. Within a year we lost all the capital of both by speculation. I started in again with borrowed money and in ten years found myself with a fortune.

I was now forty-two years old, and Mildred was the same age. For the last ten years I had heard very little from her, but knew that she had not been married. I suppose it was pride or obstinacy, or both, that induced me to go back to America for her. Of course an absence of twenty-two years from a woman one loves—or has loved—must make quite a difference in his feelings for her. It occurred to me, however, that when we came together we would go on from where we left off. I wrote reminding her that I had told her when I separated from her that I would surely some day come back to marry her and I was now about to do so.

I received a reply to my letter the day I sailed. Mildred confessed that she had been waiting for me all those years, since she had believed I was just the man to do what I had said I would do. "Fortunately," she said, "all my friends tell me that I look ten or a dozen years younger than women of my age, and there is hope that my personal appearance won't shock you." I confess I was greatly agitated when I called on Mildred, sent up my card and waited for her to receive me. When she came in she was naturally embarrassed. As for me, I was surprised, for she did not look more than twenty-eight. While she might well have changed so much that I would not know her, I saw her just as I remembered her, though a few years older, and yet not old enough to take her beyond the pale of young ladyhood.

After a separation of more than two decades beginning just where we left off was impossible. I found that I must win my love again—not that I felt any anxiety as to how my courtship would result, but that we were both changed. I knew very well that Mildred would not have known me had she not expected me. And as for her, though she was not so changed in appearance as I, there was in her those other changes that come over us so imperceptibly that one's friends do not notice them unless they are separated from us for long periods. One change in her was more marked than any other. I had left her an extremely matter of fact woman. Increased years seemed to have developed a certain idealism that I had not noticed when she was younger. But I am inclined to think that every trait there is in us is developed as we grow older.

In a month we were married, since I must get back to my business. The ceremony was over when my wife introduced a lady as her older sister. I was much disconcerted.

"Remember your younger sister Florie, about six years old when I left America. I never heard of an older one."

"I am Mildred," said the older. "And I am Florie," said the younger. I stood mute, looking from the one to the other. I can't say that any one defined feeling prevailed. They neutralized one another.

"I am too old for you now," said Mildred. "But you are too good a man to be lost to the family. I have engaged all this. Florie helped me."

A CARD.
We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Green's Warranted Syrup of Tar, if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.
Red Cross Pharmacy, E. A. Brown, C. H. Kendrick & Co., D. F. Davis, George L. Edison, J. D. McArthur, W. B. Miles & Co., McAllister Bros., D. C. Howard, J. A. Cumming, J. W. Farmer.

PURE FOOD LAW HELPED

Important Decision By Supreme Court

ADULTERATED FOOD

Sold Before Shipment, Included—The Amendment to Tax Law Is Discussed—to Prevent Evasion of Tax by "Common Law" Corporations.

Washington, March 15.—The United States supreme court, in an opinion by Associate Justice McKenna, has affirmed the judgment of the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois in what has come to be known as the Hipolite egg case. The decision is a victory for the government and will strengthen the hand of the government in enforcing the food and drug acts. The title of the case is the Hipolite Egg company, claimant of fifty cents, more or less, of preserved eggs, plaintiff in error, against the United States. The Hipolite firm, which has its place of business in St. Louis, had sold the eggs to a bakery firm in Peoria, Ill., but held in storage subject to shipping orders from the vendee. After the eggs had been shipped to Peoria and were still stored in the original package, the government seized them as adulterated, contrary to law, having been preserved by the addition of boric acid.

HER CLOTHING IN FLAMES.

Rutland Girl Was Saved by the Prompt Work of Her Woman Employer.

Rutland, March 15.—Had it not been for the prompt action of Mrs. S. C. Warren of Crescent street Monday morning it is probable that Miss Blanche Wood, who is employed in the family, would have been terribly, if not fatally, burned.

LOCKED TEACHER IN SCHOOL.

Three Untidy Boys Arraigned in Rutland Court.

Rutland, March 15.—On complaint of Superintendent S. D. Locke, Fred Raymond, age 13 years, Charles Walcott, age 13, and Henry Lapine, age 19, who live in the district in the eastern part of the city known as "Frenchville," were arrested yesterday by Chief of Police E. C. Elworth on warrants issued by State's Attorney B. L. Stafford, charging them with disturbing the sessions of the Gilrain avenue school on March 8. The boys were actually lectured by City Judge F. G. Swinnerton and were released on the proviso that if the officers receive any complaints against them within a year they will be dealt with severely.

It is said that Lapine had an imaginary grudge against Miss Mary Cannon, the teacher, because she scolded his sister. He suggested to the young boys that they "pay back" Miss Cannon and she was locked into the schoolhouse, the building being in the meantime pelted with stones.

The three boys pleaded guilty to the charge against them. Lapine received a fine of \$10 and costs, the execution of the sentence being suspended for a year provided he pay costs of \$3.70. Walcott was similarly dealt with except that he will go to the industrial school if he does not behave himself.

CENTRAL FILES NOTICE

Of Purpose to Condemn Land in Burlington for New Station.
Burlington, March 15.—The Central Vermont railroad followed the lead of the Rutland railroad and yesterday filed notice of purpose to condemn land for a new station in this city, the land lying between College, Battery, Bank and Lake streets, now being owned by the Shepard & Morse Lumber company, Annie Nolan, Hiram Gokey and James Lang. It is on the opposite of College street from the location named by the Rutland railroad.

When Your Little Child

cries at night, tosses restlessly and mutters in its sleep, is constipated, fretful and feverish, or has symptoms of worms, you feel worried and have your night's rest disturbed by the little one's crying, or perhaps because of your own anxiety.

Many thousands of mothers rely at such times upon a tried and trusted remedy always kept in the house.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Used by mothers for 27 years. These powders cleanse the stomach, act on the liver and give healthful sleep by regulating the child's system. Easy to give and pleasant for the child to take.

Be sure you ask for, and obtain, Mother Gray's Sweet Powders FOR CHILDREN.

Magazine Review.

Paper Plaster and How to Use It.

"Paper plaster is one of the most useful and durable mediums for decoration," says Woman's Home Companion for March. "It may be used on small or large surfaces, and even in unskilled hands charming results may be produced with it."

Take old newspapers and tear them into very small pieces. Put a mass of them in a tub of water and allow them to soak overnight. In the morning put the whole mass through the meat chopper. Wet it again so as to make it pliable like plaster. Practice modeling the paper into different shapes while it is in this state, but remember, of course, that it will not be permanent if cologne. After you have learned to handle the pulp, mix it with a little glue. It will remain soft for some days and can be molded without haste, but as time goes on, the molded plaster will become hard.

"Old glass bottles may be covered with the plaster and decorated in any way that you may fancy. Well-shaped jars may be decorated with designs of fruit or flowers. When the pulp dries, it takes on an attractive bronzy color without treatment of any sort. Soft brown or green dyes may be worked in with the plaster, however, and produce charming effects."

"Glove or handkerchief cases may be made from ordinary wooden boxes. For a handkerchief case, cover a cigar box with the paper pulp, working in some simple and appropriate design, pinching it and modeling into shape. For this purpose use a narrow paper knife and make the more delicate touches with the flattened end of an orange stick. Pad and line the inside of the box with silk."

"Very pretty bas-relief effects may be made with the plaster. It may even be used in executing low-relief wall designs for borders or friezes. If you wish a conventional design or figure, cut out as many patterns of the same design as you will need for the space to be covered. Paste these on, and mold the surface to be decorated and mold the pulp over them. Keeping the pulp neatly within the lines will insure accuracy and uniformity. When the design is modeled the pulp may be colored with water colors dabbed on with a sponge or with a large soft brush."

The Extent of Opera in the United States.

Walter Prichard Eaton, writing in the March American Magazine, on the growing popularity of opera in the United States says:

"To gather the extent to which opera has spread to America, it is necessary only to consult the figures. At the Metropolitan opera house, during the current season, twenty-two weeks have been given over to performances, extra evenings in French opera by the Chicago company being orally supplied. The Chicago company has sung for ten weeks in Chicago at the beginning of the season, finishing the season with ten weeks at Philadelphia. At the Boston opera house, the season lasted for twenty weeks—which is, by the way, quite too much for a city of that size. Besides these regular seasons, the New York company has sung fourteen times in Brooklyn, eight times in Philadelphia, and occasionally in such cities as Albany. The Chicago company has gone to Milwaukee (where 'Salome' pleased the socialist mayor, though the Chicago police had forbidden it in that city, causing the calamity of another interview with Mary Garden, who, among many other places, is a native of Chicago), to Baltimore, and a few intervening cities. Moreover, in addition to the Essie Abbott company, which made a tour of the South in 'La Boheme' before mounting the new Mascagni work, the regular opera companies, at the conclusion of their seasons at home, will probably visit more remote regions. Last spring, for example, the Metropolitan company made a profitable tour, how profitable may be guessed from the fact that in Atlanta, during a single week, the gross receipts were \$35,000."

One reason young people think they have so many friends is that they never need them.—Edgar W. Howe, in the March American Magazine.

The Difference.

"What is the difference between firmness and obstinacy?" asked a young lady of her fiancé.

"Firmness," was his gallant reply, "is a noble characteristic of women; obstinacy is a lamentable defect in men."—Stray Stories.

TO-NIGHT
Circaret
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

In Woman's Realm.

To carry butter to a pie, press it into a cup and push a bit of ice into the centre to keep it cool.

A pinch of salt in the flour for thickening gravy before mixing with water will keep out the lumps.

When cooking, never leave a spoon in anything you wish to boil quickly. A spoon conducts the heat away from the liquid.

It is said that a piece of bread toasted to a crisp will remove grease on cloth if rubbed upon the spot. The nap of cloth must be followed.

For the one-room dweller a reversed electric flatiron may be used for heating water, making toast, punching eggs and numerous other cooking operations.

When tracing material is not handy and it is desired to transfer a design to cloth from a paper pattern, try putting the cloth and paper on the machine together and going over the outline with the machine, the needle, of course, being unthreaded.

Cleaning compound—Mix one ounce of borax and one ounce gum camphor with one quart boiling water. When cool add one pint of alcohol. Bottle and cork tightly. When wanted for use shake well and sponge the garments to be cleaned. This is an excellent mixture for cleaning soiled black cashmere and woolen dresses, coat collars, and black felt hats.

Big Lace Season Ahead.

A big lace season is ahead. Already the lace department are beginning to be depleted of some of their most exclusive novelties and a month from now many of the choice pickings that make them attractive now will have been snapped up by early shoppers and will not reappear again this spring.

The heaviest and coarsest laces and the finest and sheerest ones are all in fashion. The marine laces and the delicate shadow ones are displayed side by side with coarse darned filet and out-of-novelty laces with backgrounds so coarse you can put your fingers through them. The lace with thick thread lace designs against large German meshes are among the effective things in all-over, bandings and edgings that range in width from an inch and a half to half a yard or more. One thing is made easy for the shopper this season—the matching up of all-over, bandings and edgings in many widths. All are provided by a foresight that the commercial world is gifted in.

The flirts, both of hand and of machine work, are first and foremost in the heart of the dressmaker this season. They come with handmade mesh and darning at prices so far from exorbitant that they stir pity for the foreign hands that made them, and in machine work that is not so far behind the handmade kind.

All sorts of laces are blended. One finds novelties of effective style with fluny pattern set against filet or Valenciennes grounds and old thread patterns worked out against meshes that are very foreign to them. Very heavily padded, coarse embroideries on net grounds are also prominent in the deep bands for skirts as well as in the narrower bands and edgings for tunics and waists.

Among the embroideries there is a riot of kinds and colors. White is provided in all sorts of stitches, of which the shadow type is very popular. And one finds something suggestive of the ancient Holbein needlework in color and black outlining on contrasting grounds.

The New Hat.

The spring hats have arrived and they differ from the hats of the present season in that they are worn at such an angle that a fringe of hair is shown about the cheeks and temples, softening the outline of the features. This feature is settled. The hats will be worn off the face. Even where there is a modification of the mushroom shape in the crown, the brim is turned back or tilted off the face. Another point is settled and that is that the shapes will be large. The large hat is more youthful and for that reason popular with women. Even when the new straw is a turban, it is a broad, large turban.

The straws are usually of fine weave and are all light in weight. Milliners have been amazed at the revolt against the heavy hat, and have provided against it this season. The hats, no matter how large, will be of medium weight.

Of shapes there has never been so great a variety. There is a modification of the old, nearly always becoming Gainsborough. There is a suggestion of the sombrero pushed negligently off the forehead; the Napoleon or tri-corner hat is reproduced in light-weight straw, but turned back so far from the face that it looks rather like a revival of the poke. There is a high scoop hat, with the variation of being tilted upward on the right side. The popcorn hat, so called because the roughness of the light straw suggests pop-corn balls, is a variation of the toque set far back on the head to discover the hair. And there is the turban wide and large, that has the virtue of being "becoming to all faces."

It will be a season of brilliant colors. Red will be fashionable, the most vivid of cherry red. Red will be worn alone and in combination with many colors. For instance there will be ribbons red on one side and black on the other, as red velvet ribbons lined with black satin.

Blue will be fashionable in the subdued, or faded, French shades. Black will be worn with many bright shades, as a subduing note.

Dorothy Dexter.

Brattleboro Does Things Right.

When Brattleboro sets out to accomplish something it goes about it right. It wants an armory for its military organizations and expects a contribution of \$12,000 from the state for this purpose. An appropriation of \$2,400 would have been sufficient to make Brattleboro eligible for state aid, the law requiring a local contribution of 20 per cent, but the townspeople wisely decided that the only kind of an armory is one that will be in keeping with other public buildings and so voted \$10,000. Bellows Falls voted \$3,000 toward an armory; Bennington \$1,500 on condition that an equal amount is appropriated by the village.—Brattleboro Reformer.

The Sirolin Sentinel

Sirolin (Pronounced Sir-o-lin): The celebrated Swiss remedy for coughs and colds.

BARRE, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 15, 1911.

Good Grippe Weather

This kind of weather produces epidemics of grippe and heavy colds. Protect yourself by—

- 1st. Wearing warm, dry clothing.
- 2nd. By keeping your feet dry.
- 3rd. By eating plenty of nourishing food.
- 4th. By taking a dose of pleasant-taste Sirolin night and morning.

With these precautions you need not fear the grippe, or any other pulmonary affection.

Modern medicine is largely a science of means to prevent disease.

Sirolin—the celebrated Swiss preparation—not only prevents colds and coughs, the grippe and other disorders of the respiratory organs, but it relieves these ailments, when they are developed, in a few days.

Always Keep A Bottle of Sirolin In the House.

Sirolin is the leading remedy for coughs and colds for both adults and children.

It is commended by physicians in every medical centre.

It is wonderfully useful in treating consumption. It absolutely prevents the occurrence of it.

It is a cure for wasting diseases. It is universally popular.

Its value is unique.

Your Physician Knows Sirolin. Your Druggist Sells It

Sirolin is very agreeable to the palate. It is a preparation possessing all the virtues of quinine.

Sirolin contains no morphine, codeine, habit-forming or constipating drug.

and creosote, without the disagreeable taste of these most valuable drugs. Sirolin is compounded with a palatable non-irritating derivative of quinine, the active principle of creosote. Sirolin is not only palatable but it also improves the appetite, aids digestion and aids nutrition.

Sirolin is a physician's remedy—not a patent nostrum. It comes in America with the highest European reputation.



SIROLIN, the Famous Remedy for the Grippe, is at your Druggist's.

THE SIROLIN COMPANY, 365 & 367 Canal Street, New York

Current Comment

Vermont May Escape.

Information given out by the bureau of entomology of the federal department of agriculture is to the effect that a brood of the periodical cicada, otherwise known as the 17 year locust, will make its appearance the coming season. The district or territory most likely to be covered and devastated by the locusts is that extending from North Carolina over Virginia, to and including Connecticut and New York state.

The predictions of the bureau of entomology are that the locusts will penetrate New York state as far north as the upper half of Lake Champlain, but not in so great numbers as further south. New Jersey and Delaware are to swarm with the pests and Connecticut will be well covered. Massachusetts wholly escapes, but they will come close to Bennington, Burlington, and St. Albans. The eastern half of the state is in all likelihood to wholly escape the visit of the locust, but there is grave danger that it may cross the line at Bennington and the lake at Burlington and St. Albans. The fact that the east side is to be immune from

the attacks of this 17 year nuisance, would seem to indicate that the people in this section of the state are better than those who inhabit the west section of the Green Mountains.

For almost 200 years the cicada has appeared regularly every 17 years in some parts of New England. Like the politician of to-day, it devours or injures everything in sight, and particularly shade trees. It is doubtful even if Bordeaux mixture will keep off the locust. Certainly carbolic acid solutions will not.—White River Junction Landmark.

Mr. Vail's Attitude.

In commenting upon recent political discussion the St. Johnsbury Caledonian says:

"The Montpelier Journal in commenting upon our remark that T. N. Vail would not accept political honors at this time said it looked like an authoritative statement that Mr. Vail would not be a candidate for governor in 1912. You might have made it stronger, neighbor, and said he never will be a candidate for political place and have been perfectly correct."

Never is a long time, and even men who are not politicians sometimes change their minds under pressure. We can realize, however, why Mr. Vail should

not be anxious to become a "hewer of wood" for Vermont, when he has supervision of tremendous interests like those at the head of which he stands to-day.

Mr. Vail is credited with a determination to bring the Western Union telegraph service to the high standard of the American Telephone and Telegraph service, and when one stops to think of it the governorship would naturally have little attraction for a man whose interests are as broad as the nation and more.

On the other hand, it means much for Vermont to have a man like Mr. Vail take a personal interest in its affairs and use his means and his talent, as he has, for the promotion of the cause of education for our youth in such a way as to make them willing to stay in Vermont and work for the upbuilding of our commonwealth. When Mr. Vail shows by both precept and example that Vermont is a good state in which to make a home surely the young men and the young women of Vermont should not look further.

So far as the governorship is concerned, it will be a happy day for Vermont when we elect a man executive head of the state, not because he wants it, but because he can be of more use to the state in that capacity than any other man can be.—Burlington Free Press.

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2. The Oven heated by cup-joint flues
3. The Two Hods in the base

Either of these features is worth the price of the range. The Single Damper is the greatest help in cooking ever invented. One motion—push the knob to "kindle," "bake" or "check"—the range does the rest.

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